

Patent claims

1. A device for taking the weight of a one-leaf or two-leaf door for a switchgear cabinet, the frame of which is made up of profiled bars, in the case of a one-leaf door the free vertical side edge of the door striking against a vertically running profiled bar and in the case of a two-leaf door the vertical free side edges touching or ending at a small distance from one another when the two-leaf door is closed, characterized in that at least one guiding element (20) is provided, with at least one respective run-up slope (22, 23; 24, 24a, 24b), which
 - 15 - in the case of a one-leaf door is arranged in the region on the free side edge and interacts with a run-up edge (19) on the profiled bar against which the door strikes in such a way that, during closing, the guiding element (20) slides with its run-up slope (22) onto the run-up edge (19) and thereby takes part of the weight of the door, and which
 - 20 - in the case of a two-leaf door is arranged in the region of the upper side edge and in the vicinity of the free side edges of each door leaf and, during closing, runs with its run-up slope (24) onto a respective run-up edge at least on the upper horizontally running profiled bar, and consequently takes part of the weight of the door leaves.
2. The device as claimed in claim 1, vertically running closing rods made of flat material which can be displaced upward and downward and vice versa are provided for the closing of the door, characterized in that in the case of a one-leaf

door the guiding element engages with a lug over an edge of the closing rod to guide the latter.

3. The device as claimed in claim 2, characterized in
5 that the guiding element has a sliding surface for the closing rod, and in that the lug is formed on the sliding surface.
4. The device as claimed in claim 3, characterized in
10 that the closing rod is aligned with its wide side surfaces perpendicular to the fastening plane for the guiding element.
5. The device as claimed in claim 4, characterized in
15 that the sliding surface runs perpendicular to the fastening plane for the guiding element and the lug is formed in an L-shaped manner, the free leg of the L shape running parallel to the sliding surface toward the fastening plane.
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6. The device as claimed in one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the guiding element is formed in a trapezoidal manner, all the delimiting surfaces other than the fastening
25 surface and the sliding surface, which run perpendicular to each other, narrowing toward the free end - as seen from the fastening surface.